

1964 wheat program—Enrollment report, cumulative through May 22, 1964—Continued

State	Number of farms			Regular allotment on all wheat farms <sup>2</sup>	Effective allotment on—				Intended diversion						Diversion payments	
	All wheat farms <sup>1</sup>	Enrolled farms			All wheat farms	Enrolled farms <sup>2</sup>		Total diversion		Mandatory diversion	Voluntary diversion		Amount	Average rate per acre		
		Farms	Portion of total farms			Acreage	Portion of total	Acreage	Portion of effective allotment on enrolled farms		Acreage	Portion of total diversion				
Number	Number	Percent	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Acres	Percent	Dollars	Dollars			
Iowa	13,584	2,001	15	99,219	140,202	66,290	40	6,754	12	6,251	503	7	50,500	7.48		
Kansas	147,085	100,395	68	9,728,179	9,921,693	8,969,001	90	1,134,434	13	996,443	137,991	12	7,596,440	6.70		
Kentucky	22,974	3,945	17	178,510	218,236	74,961	34	16,764	21	8,319	7,446	47	112,743	7.15		
Louisiana	1,340	142	11	35,080	37,507	11,355	30	1,409	12	1,260	149	11	10,553	7.50		
Maine	30	11	37	233	233	116	50	34	29	13	21	62	260	7.05		
Maryland	13,326	1,626	12	144,567	165,874	41,875	25	6,313	15	4,632	1,681	27	52,139	8.26		
Massachusetts	24	5	21	190	190	60	32	20	33	7	13	65	187	9.35		
Michigan	113,407	26,888	28	818,666	1,129,638	304,994	35	98,935	25	43,873	55,062	56	840,004	8.49		
Minnesota	64,614	20,966	32	630,953	951,541	587,434	62	73,074	12	65,231	7,843	11	553,176	7.57		
Mississippi	3,184	227	7	47,354	55,128	13,652	25	1,868	14	1,514	354	19	13,574	7.27		
Missouri	127,506	31,985	25	1,172,620	1,569,462	665,749	42	110,303	17	73,862	36,441	33	862,640	7.82		
Montana	23,378	16,391	70	3,637,704	3,650,629	3,311,326	91	390,911	12	368,009	22,902	6	1,847,578	4.73		
Nebraska	78,324	53,186	68	2,846,324	2,967,489	2,609,768	88	314,299	12	289,900	24,399	8	2,166,241	6.89		
Nevada	471	98	21	15,863	16,091	9,369	58	1,819	19	1,038	781	43	16,356	8.99		
New Jersey	4,335	878	20	42,782	50,576	20,342	40	4,230	21	2,252	1,978	47	40,749	9.63		
New Mexico	4,710	1,497	32	424,376	430,251	295,590	69	46,679	16	32,843	13,836	30	253,541	5.43		
New York	33,819	11,007	33	273,861	318,803	163,030	51	52,515	32	18,107	34,408	66	487,741	9.29		
North Carolina	81,612	17,948	22	241,670	411,594	127,041	31	61,621	48	14,277	47,244	77	428,405	6.96		
North Dakota	71,325	60,740	85	6,786,242	6,804,255	6,204,160	91	711,145	11	688,996	22,149	3	3,760,048	5.29		
Ohio	136,171	29,987	22	1,287,784	1,553,120	544,191	35	86,076	16	60,309	25,767	30	677,454	7.87		
Oklahoma	78,501	47,850	61	4,453,359	4,594,559	3,942,427	86	498,325	13	438,021	60,304	12	2,888,860	5.80		
Oregon	16,818	5,122	30	703,834	792,830	677,685	85	85,448	13	75,306	10,342	12	814,490	9.51		
Pennsylvania	73,026	11,671	16	456,756	569,362	135,062	24	36,903	27	14,981	21,922	59	290,192	7.86		
Rhode Island	12	0	0	120	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
South Carolina	35,283	8,605	24	121,274	183,568	66,200	36	34,424	52	7,344	27,080	79	225,767	6.56		
South Dakota	43,902	24,702	56	2,478,503	2,578,759	2,177,317	84	271,558	12	236,908	34,650	13	1,418,016	5.22		
Tennessee	28,903	4,348	15	158,159	201,370	58,742	29	16,780	29	6,505	10,275	61	105,613	6.29		
Texas	68,320	26,657	39	3,630,200	3,817,584	3,061,115	81	384,404	12	335,708	48,696	13	2,124,219	5.53		
Utah	10,861	3,373	31	268,240	280,947	179,832	64	27,687	16	19,978	7,709	28	143,580	5.19		
Vermont	61	1	2	310	437	23	5	8	35	3	5	62	69	8.63		
Virginia	43,403	9,022	21	206,403	278,871	93,476	34	28,775	31	10,431	18,344	64	206,885	7.19		
Washington	16,792	7,986	48	1,836,831	1,864,955	1,657,222	89	190,334	11	183,384	6,950	4	1,748,809	9.19		
West Virginia	4,551	611	13	27,702	30,264	7,011	23	1,828	26	781	1,047	57	11,372	6.22		
Wisconsin	10,399	1,266	12	30,544	56,791	12,097	21	3,358	28	1,343	2,016	60	30,362	9.04		
Wyoming	3,530	1,667	47	250,750	258,015	200,444	78	26,215	13	22,260	3,955	15	158,462	6.04		
Total	1,729,864	611,728	35	49,411,450	53,232,003	40,682,419	76	5,349,376	13	4,506,870	842,506	16	34,276,178	6.41		

<sup>1</sup> Includes all OR farms with a wheat allotment.<sup>2</sup> Issued on basis of national allotment of 49,500,000 acres.<sup>3</sup> Regular allotment adjusted for 15-acre provision.

## THE MEAT MARKET PROMOTION AGREEMENT

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I would like to call the Senate's attention to the very constructive steps which have been taken by President Lyndon Johnson and Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman to assist in meeting the problems of the livestock and meat industry.

Some of us are advocating a restriction on imports of beef into the United States. I continue to feel that such limitations should be enacted to force the surplus meat production of Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and other nations toward countries short of high protein foods, instead of the United States, but the administration is entitled to praise for guiding the meat industry toward a market expansion program, and the development of export markets.

About a month ago, President Johnson recognized the possibility of markets for U.S. beef in Europe, where income is rising, tourism is increasing, and meat supplies are limited. He asked the Department of Agriculture and the meat industry to send a small party to Europe to investigate the possibility of market development. They returned with encouraging reports.

On Tuesday, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman signed a cooperative market development agreement with the American Meat Institute, acting on behalf of the livestock and meat industry,

under which market development in Western Europe and the United Kingdom will be undertaken.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to have copies of the Department of Agriculture announcement of this agreement and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman's statement in regard to it printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the announcement and the statement were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

### EXPORT PROMOTION PROJECT TO SEEK BEEF MARKETS IN EUROPE

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman today signed a cooperative market development agreement with the American Meat Institute, acting on behalf of the entire U.S. livestock and meat industry, aimed at building sales of U.S. livestock products, beef, and other meat and meat products in Western Europe and the United Kingdom. Dr. Herrell DeGraff, president, American Meat Institute, signed the project agreement on behalf of the cooperator.

The new project is part of the program of export market development carried out through joint financing by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. agricultural and trade groups, with USDA's contribution coming from Public Law 480 market development funds. A National Advisory Committee on Cattle, meeting here last week, had recommended to the Secretary that industry cooperate with the Foreign Agricultural Service—and had endorsed the AMI as cooperator. American agriculture are enjoying export on behalf of the entire industry—in promot-

ing commercial sale of U.S. cattle and beef overseas, using available market development funds.

Countries where developmental activity will take place include the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Spain. In each of these countries, meat supplies currently are lower than normal and prices to consumers are unusually high. A special mission recently sent by the President to study U.S. beef marketing prospects in Europe concluded that prospects are good for some export sales to the area in the months ahead.

The market development agreement authorizes a wide range of activities on the part of the cooperator and associated U.S. livestock and meat groups, among them:

Make market investigations to locate potential markets for U.S. livestock products;

Provide both U.S. suppliers and foreign buyers with marketing information;

Arrange visits to the United States of teams of potential buyers;

Conduct U.S. meat exhibits and trade conferences at international trade fairs, specifically in Hamburg, Germany, August 14-23, and Paris, France, November 8-16;

And carry out other related promotions, including distribution of promotional materials abroad and obtaining the cooperation of foreign meat trade and industry interests.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ORVILLE L. FREEMAN AT SIGNING OF MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WITH AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE, MAY 26, 1964, WASHINGTON, D.C.

At this time when so many segments of activity unparalleled in our history, it gives

me great satisfaction to sign a document aimed at helping our livestock and meat industries join this rewarding parade.

We are signing here an agreement of co-operation between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the American Meat Institute the purpose of which is to benefit the entire U.S. livestock and meat industry by promoting export sales to Europe of our beef, other meats and meat products, and livestock products generally.

This is a jointly financed project and, on our part, we think it represents an especially timely and worthwhile use of market development funds from the Public Law 480 program.

I know that the President is pleased at our joint progress in setting up this project. His beef market mission that went to Europe earlier this month and its findings helped prepare the way for this promotion. Also, the National Advisory Committee on Cattle which met here last week gave this type of project its highest recommendation.

American agriculture is a heavy supplier of world trade in a number of livestock products, including variety meats, tallow, lard, and hides and skins—but it has been many years since we have been a substantial exporter of beef or other red meats. Today, however, we have an unusual opportunity to get back into the stream of world trade. Beef particularly is in short supply in Europe, prices have been rising, and prosperous consumers want more beef. We have the supplies to sell them, provided we can get together on prices and other conditions. The purpose of this project is to service this good market in such a way that we do get together and sales are made.

It is not easy to enter a new market—or in this case, to reenter a former market where trade contacts have to be entirely rebuilt. But we are putting together, in this agreement, the best knowledge and experience available in the United States and I am hopeful of good results.

We are grateful to the American Meat Institute for its support and participation in this endeavor. The American Meat Institute as cooperator in this program is acting explicitly on behalf of the entire livestock and meat industry of this Nation. The agreement is framed to that end. We believe also that this cooperation will benefit all Americans and it will set a pattern of useful collaboration between these industries and our Government.

**Mr. McGOVERN.** Mr. President, American wheatgrowers have done a tremendous job of market promotion under a similar agreement with the Federal Government. United States wheat exports have risen steadily for several years as our trade promotions parties have visited foreign countries and promotion offices have been opened abroad.

These markets are not developed overnight. We cannot look for an end to the meat animal price crisis within a few weeks as a result of export sales. But I am sure that over a period of a very few years, the basic, long-term demand for U.S. meat will have been considerably increased through the effort which has just been launched and markets will have been opened which will provide an outlet, not just for a great deal more of our meat products, but for the feed grains which go into meat animals.

The President and the Secretary of Agriculture are entitled to our congratulations and praise for taking the lead in this constructive arrangement.

An outside view and report on the President's beef sales promotion activities was contained in last week's issue

of the Washington Farmletter. I ask unanimous consent to have it printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

L.B.J. again demonstrated his political and business astuteness in sending a beef export study mission to Europe. It came back reporting "there's a hole there" for some U.S. meat. Members say L.B.J. was right, and that his political timing was perfect.

The President laid it on the line to the cattle industry in salty language in discussing the trip with the mission. He said it's up to the industry to get positive instead of being negative, that he isn't going to wreck U.S. foreign trade for a bunch of cowpokes, and that if Congress passes a beef import restriction bill he'll veto it.

L.B.J. instructed Assistant Secretary Mehren who headed the mission to see that the Government does all it properly can to sell more beef abroad.

American Meat Institute is asked to set up a trade development committee to cooperate with USDA in opening up promising European market.

There's a "drastic shortage" of meat in Europe, the mission says. Consumer incomes are rising. Tourist trade is thriving. European trade is eager to talk of buying. Traditional supplies are short.

Even the French were gracious to the mission—they need meat. In London Mehren was impressed that beef in chainstores is higher than in the United States allowing for comparable quality—true elsewhere.

The outlet for U.S. beef in Europe may not be big, and it won't by itself solve U.S. cattle price problems, but it's worth looking into, Mehren says. Europeans told the mission that Australia and New Zealand are short on carcass meat, and that it will take Argentina 18 months to get back to something like normal on its beef exports.

The immediate European demand in U.S. terms is for two-way cattle—grass cattle. This is the kind they're used to and they're short of now. Four shiploads of beef are reported to be already en route to Europe.

For the long pull, it's a question whether Europe will buy high grade U.S. beef (Choice grade). They aren't used to it—neither were we a generation ago. They have the money to buy—will they develop the taste for Choice sirloin steaks as we have? It will take time and U.S. promotion effort, but there's a market potential there.

This is background for report of USDA's Cattle Advisory Committee this week on how to strengthen the price-depressed cattle industry.

Committee proposals: Sell more beef abroad. Try to get other countries to reduce shipments to the United States to the maximum extent possible. Legislation to permit FHA loans to distressed cattlemen who can't get local credit. Resume dual grading of beef on an optional basis.

**Mr. LONG** of Louisiana. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

**Mr. HUMPHREY.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**Mr. HOLLAND.** Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Florida.

**Mr. HOLLAND.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be per-

mitted to yield momentarily to my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**Mr. SMATHERS.** Mr. President, I thank my distinguished senior colleague for his usual courtesy.

#### INSIDE OF CUBA *Cuba*

**Mr. SMATHERS.** Mr. President, an editorial entitled "Hope for Exiles—From Raul?" appeared this morning in the Miami Herald. The editorial quoted a statement made by Raul Castro with respect to what is now happening inside Cuba, and particularly with respect to his attempt and Fidel Castro's attempt to eliminate the middle class of people in Cuba. I believe the editorial deserves the attention of Members of Congress, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

#### HOPE FOR EXILES—FROM RAUL

Cuba's No. 2 bully boy, Raul Castro, delivered a speech in Santiago the other day that, considering its significance, attracted far too little attention.

The little brother announced seven officials of Oriente Province had been arrested as saboteurs of the revolution or, as the Castroites usually put it, as CIA agents.

These seven trusted officials had been working with such efficiency to undermine the Communist regime, said Raul, that the people of an entire area of the province had been eating only macaroni and rice for the past 2 years.

But the junior leader went further to say these men were typical of a growing number within the Government who work against the revolution.

"When the (Communist) party tries to intervene," he complained, "some Government agency comes out protesting that the party is interfering in state affairs. The party will investigate deeply these and all Provincial organizations."

Raul said the middle classes of Cuba were able to impede the revolution because "the workers, sunk in ignorance by capitalism, have not yet reached the educational level needed to exercise many key Government and economic positions."

All Government officials with "bourgeois backgrounds" are suspect by the Communist bosses, he proclaimed.

Not often do Reds admit so frankly the technique of liquidating the educated middle class and installing the ignorant in their place. The fact that Cuba, before Castro, had a strong middle class with living standards far above the average in Latin America, illustrates the size of the Communist problem.

The speech encourages exile hopes that growing internal dissatisfaction may yet reach the point of explosion.

It also shows that the Castro regime, a danger to the hemisphere, is also becoming a threat to the Cuban people themselves.

**Mr. MANSFIELD.** Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield without losing his right to the floor?

**Mr. HOLLAND.** Mr. President, under the same conditions, I am glad to yield to the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.